

known and openly declared; and while the secondary recovered in the result the most decided condemnation yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been conceived. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to a full exposition of their wishes and opinions.

I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view, conflict with the constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the power of the country—a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war that has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develop gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents also other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of \$200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime states. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in beligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left in regard to these things, behind the most active and skillful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roads. For the defense of our extensive maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by three inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption; but no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes, in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in time of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain of preserving a regularly organized staff, sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity of one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom.

Provision is thus made upon filing up the rank and file which can readily be done in any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline, both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards and inspired by an ardent love of country will be ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defense. It will be regarded by Congress I doubt not at a suitable time as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

I cannot avoid recurring in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure, whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government. A consent which might in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given by Congress in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure addressing itself to the calm reflection of the states would find in the experience of the past and the condition of the present, much to sustain it—and it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the State continues in the unrestrained power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity—measures auxiliary thereto, and in some measure inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in full possession of all their power, I can not otherwise than feel desirous for the emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And while I must reiterate, as a measure founded in error and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it.

The compact between the proprietor-states and this Government expressly guarantee to the states all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustee for the states, and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which compacts require. In the present condition of some of the states the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor-states for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes often the most inconvenient and oppressive mode will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The states are emphatically the constituents of this Government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them, in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good.

The happy effects of such a measure upon all the states would immediately be manifested. With the debtor states it would effect the relief,

to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation, which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the state securities, and the attitude of the states would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With states laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy.

Whether such distribution should be made directly to the states in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales, in any manner, prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of the actual settlers—or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

The state of the Navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension Fund"—that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen, from the accompanying report of the Commissioners of Pensions, that there will be required, for the payment of Navy pensions, on the 1st of July next, \$84,000, 1-3, and on the 1st of January, 1842, the sum of \$50,000. In addition to these sums, about \$6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the 1st of July and the 1st of January, 1842, making in the whole \$150,000 1-3. To meet these payments, there is, within the control of the Department, the sum of \$28,040, leaving a deficiency of \$121,960 6-13. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To make a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged, that by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connection with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual Session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress.

In the accompanying report of that officer, it appears the existing liabilities of that Department, beyond the means of payment at its command, cannot be less than \$500,000. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service, confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must, therefore, be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due the contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that Department shall continue under present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States, have been made at such reduced rates of compensation, as to encourage the belief that if the Department was relieved from existing difficulties its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is even more exposed to be led into error; with anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station. I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper in this most public manner, to invite on the part of the Senate a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall with the greatest cheerfulness acquiesce in the decision of that body, and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as, in my judgement, will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive Power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall, also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interest of this District: nor do I doubt but that in a liberal spirit of legislation you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys which may be required within the District, must be apparent to all.

I have felt it due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before

you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion, as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects, should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures; but I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a distinguished desire to promote their happiness—to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits—to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth on just and honorable grounds—to exact obedience to the laws—to entrench liberty and property in full security—and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington June 1, 1841.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1841.

Forty nine Senators were present to day. The absentees are Culberr and Mouton, both Locos. One vacancy in Tennessee.

The following gentlemen were elected chairmen of committees.

Mr. RIVERS, of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. CLAY, of Finance.
Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Commerce.
Mr. EVANS, of Manufactures.
Mr. LINS, of Agriculture.
Mr. PHELPS, of Militia.
Mr. MANGUM, of Naval Affairs.
Mr. SEIZU, Ind. of Public Lands.
Mr. DAYARD, of Private Land Claims.
Mr. GRAHAM, of Indian Affairs.
Mr. DIXON, of Revolutionary Claims.
Mr. BERRIN, of Judiciary.
Mr. HENDERSON, of Post Offices.
Mr. PORTER, of Roads and Canals.
Mr. BATES, of Pensions.
Mr. MERRICK, of District of Columbia.
Mr. PRENTISS, of Patents, &c.
Mr. WINTZ, of Contingent Expenses of Senate.
Mr. McRONKETS, of Engraved Bills.
Mr. BARNOW, of Public Buildings.

All administrative men except Linn and McRoberts.

In the House, the Committee, consisting of one Member from each State, to join the Committee from the Senate, to consider and report by writ taken of respect and affection, it may be proper to express the sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of their late President.

Wm. Henry Harrison, Esq., as appointed under the resolution adopted yesterday, was announced.

In reference to this committee the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier states:

At its head is placed Mr. Adams, on whom probably will be imposed the office of delivering a funeral oration. Those who know his vast powers, or who have any recollection of the oration delivered by him on the death of the illustrious Gen. Lafayette, will acknowledge that the present solemn duty could not fall into abler hands.

From the same correspondence we take the following extract:

On a former day, Mr. Clay, of Ky., gave notice that he would move to refer to a Select Committee, "so much of the President's Message as relates to uniform currency, and a suitable financial agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement and security of the public revenue." His object is in this matter to rally round him sound judgement, practical talent, and experience in financial concerns; and with this view, he desires the Committee to consist of nine—a larger number by far than is usually appointed on select committees. Such a committee has been ordered to-day, and Mr. C. will doubtless be at its head, as the Chair is to select it. We only look for an able and enlightened report, characteristic of the mind and the energies of the man. I will give you the names when they are made known.

THIRD PARTY—STATE CONVENTION.

This convention met at the Free Church on Wednesday last, pursuant to adjournment—acting members numbering from twelve to twenty during the morning session; residents of this county with very few exceptions. Col. J. P. Miller of this village presided, and on taking the chair made a speech substantially this—emancipation was the leading object of his life,—for this political action is necessary,—and he should therefore go for a political abolition party in Vermont, and for candidates who are abolitionists through good report and through evil report. B. H. Hayward of this village was appointed Secretary, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Blood. Col. J. P. Miller, Rev. Mr. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Blood, Capt. Somerby and Rev. Mr. Harding were appointed a business committee.

Rev. Mr. Storrs moved for a committee to nominate a state ticket. Col. J. P. Miller deemed a nomination at this time inexpedient. H. W. W. Miller denounced the doctrine of expediency, and insisted upon a nomination now. Motion agreed to, and the committee appointed as follows: Esq. Kingsbury, H. W. W. Miller, Rev. Mr. Storrs, J. P. Miller, H. Y. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Peck and Rev. Mr. Blood. Adjourned to the afternoon.

On going in the afternoon, we found a considerable accession to the numbers, about sixty being present, including spectators. Rev. Geo. Storrs, from the committee on nominations, reported the following State ticket:

For Governor,
Hon. CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.
For Lieut. Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM JR. Esq.
For Treasurer,
Hon. HENRY F. JAMES.

Col. J. P. Miller said he concurred with the committee in recommending this ticket. No assurances had been received that the gentlemen nominated would accept; they professed, however, to be abolitionists, and it would soon be seen whether they were what they professed to be. For his own part, he believed them to be men of whom the convention need not be ashamed. Col.

M. here introduced a letter from elder Shaw, commendatory of Judge Williams' abolitionism, and followed in a warm political anti-slavery speech.

Rev. George Storrs said that he knew not, whether the persons nominated did, or did not accept. The invitation was extended to them, and if they would share the toils, the trouble, and perhaps the disgrace, of this contest, they had the opportunity; and if they declined, other men would be found. The main point gained was this—"the banner of Liberty is raised and flung to the breeze." The reverend gentleman spoke with spirit and fervor, denouncing alike the church, the government, and existing political parties, (all abolitionists inclusive who sustained either party in the late contest) deriding the idea of resting upon moral means to effect emancipation, and urging political action as essential.

The ticket was then adopted by the convention.

H. W. W. Miller moved for a State Committee, and one was appointed as follows. Col. J. P. Miller, Rev. Geo. Storrs, H. Y. Barnes, Joseph Somerby, Rev. Solomon Sias, James Dean, Wm. R. Shafter.

Rev. Mr. Storrs moved for county Committees, and the following were appointed:

Bennington County, J. L. Roberts, Cyrus Armstrong,—Smith of East Dorset.
Windor, Bedee Hall, Ryland Fletcher, Oramel Hutchinson.

Rutland, R. R. Thrall, J. W. Hale,—Dike of Pittsford.

Orange, Charles Carpenter, Perrin Edward Eastman.

Windham, Wm. R. Shafter, J. S. Campbell,—Chandler.

Chittenden, Harry Miller, Elisha Miller, jr. Wm. French.

Washington, E. P. Butler, C. C. Arms, Erastus Parker.

Caledonia, L. P. Parks, Jos. Aspinwall, Merrill Foster.

Franklin, Asa Aldis, Bates Turner, Chellis F. Safford.

Lamoille, B. H. Fuller, L. P. Poland, Joseph Dodge.

Orleans, Rev. Geo. Putnam, Eli Chamberlain, Ira A. Swetland.

Essex, David Hubbard, 3d, Wm. Heywood, jr.

Grand-Isle, Hector Adams, ["with power to add two associates when he can convert them"]—so was the motion in the convention.

Thus, substantially, were the proceedings of this convention. Of course much was said which we cannot transcribe; but even of that, those in this vicinity can judge, who are familiar with our friends Mr. Storrs and the Millers (slightly related old Joe, we suspect the latter are.) The immediate result of the convention is a ticket: farther results depend upon the question whether the people are ready to choose this as a rule to which to square the policies of the state, both as to its internal relations and its connection with the national government—and this the means to accomplish emancipation. A patient hearing of the deliberations of this body has come far short of convincing us that political action in this shape, in this quarter of the country, and under auspices, is to produce emancipation at the South.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE JUDGE HAIGHT

(Sergeant at arms of the Senate) were brought to Burlington on the 10th, for interment.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, to be presented for the support of the people at the ensuing September election, will be held at Montpelier on Wednesday 30th of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. For the purpose of securing a general representation and eliciting the views entertained in all sections of the State, the Central Committee recommended that the democratic whigs of the several towns in the State meet on the 17th of June next, and appoint five delegates for each town to represent them in State Convention, and an equal number of substitutes to supply the places of such delegates as may be prevented from attendance.

HARRY BRADLEY,
JOHN PECK,
E. P. JEWETT,
E. P. WALTON,
F. F. MERRILL,
MILTON BROWN.

May 27, 1841.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The whigs of the County of Addison are requested to meet at the Town Room in the court house in Middlebury, on Thursday the 10th day of June, inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. for nominating three Senators, and making necessary arrangements for the approaching election.

J. BASS,
J. B. COPELAND,
W. S. JOHNSON,
WINTER H. HOLLEY,
ALFRED P. RUSCOE,
ASABEL BARNES,
LUTHER COREY,
ASA CHAPMAN,
NAHUM PARKER.

County Committee.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the town for money being Longing to the Surplus Fund, are hereby notified that three fourths of the Principal of their notes must be paid by the 1st day of September next, or they will be used indiscriminately.
E. D. BARBER, Trustee
JOS. WARNER, Surplus
ABEL P. CASE, Fund.
Middlebury, June 5, 1841. 5:3w

MARKET. The press of matter has forced us to omit the Market. From the prices stated last week, Beef of all qualities has declined 25 cts on the hundred. No mention is made of Sheep in market: Wool has experienced no change of late.

Married.

In Rutland by Rev. J. A. Hicks, Edgar L. Ormrose, Esq. to Miss Maria Hopkins, both of Rutland.
In New Haven, on the 25th ult., Mr. Ephraim Hall to Miss Elizabeth Finner, both of New Haven.
In Boston, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Nathaniel Clapp, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. to Miss Jane M. Deming, of the former place.

NEW TAILOR'S SHOP.

No. 7, MECHANICS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Middlebury and vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to him in a neat and fashionable manner.

CUTTING, done at short notice.

PHILEMON AMES.

Middlebury, June 8, 1841. 5:1f

Auction.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, June 10, at the Middlebury Auction Room, the following articles viz:

- 1 Quilted Saddle.
- 1 Plain do.
- 1 Common do.
- 1 Second Hand do.
- 1 Ladies do.
- 3 Valises do.
- 1 Russet Bridle.
- 1 do. Martingale.
- 3 Common Bridles.
- 1 Second hand Harness.
- 1 " Feather Bed.
- 1 Large Pine Table.
- 1 Lot of Stone Ware.
- 1 doz. Hand Bellows &c, &c.

To close a consignment 400 or 500 lbs Sheep-Tobacco. A credit of 60 days will be given on all sums of \$10 and over, for approved notes with interest. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Z. BECKWITH, Auc.

STATE OF VERMONT,
District of Addison, ss.

BE it remembered that at a probate court held at Middlebury in and for the district of Addison, on the 4th day of June, 1841.

Sarah W. Wright and William P. Wright, administrators of the estate of

JONATHAN B. WRIGHT,
late of Shoreham, in said district, deceased, present their administration account for allowance; and move that the same may be examined and allowed, and that a time may be appointed for that purpose: It is therefore ordered, that the same be examined at a probate court to be held at the office of the Judge of said Court in Middlebury in and for said district on the 23rd day of June instant at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the said administrators cause notice thereof to be given to all persons interested, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively previous to the time of said court.

S. W. SWIFT, Judge.

A true copy of record,
S. W. SWIFT, Judge.

Estate of Philip C. Brookins.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Addison, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

PHILIP C. BROOKINS,
late of Shoreham, in said district, deceased, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 31 day of June inst. being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling-house of the widow of the deceased in Shoreham, on the second Friday of July and the first Friday of December next, from nine o'clock forenoon until four o'clock afternoon on each of said days.

ELISHA BASCOM,
JOEL HAVENS,
WM. P. WRIGHT, Comm'rs.

Dated at Shoreham, June 4, 1841. 5

STATE OF VERMONT,
District of New Haven, ss.

AT a Probate Court holden at Bristol in said district, on the 13th day of May, 1841, Amos Eddy, administrator of the estate of Jacob Fuller, late of New Haven, in said district, deceased, having filed in said court his petition in writing, setting forth that the claims allowed by commissioners against said estate is \$460.85, and that the expenses of administering said estate, and what has been consumed in the family and assigned to the widow, cannot be less than \$300; and that the amount of the personal estate was only \$382.25, and that a sale of real estate was necessary; and that there was about 25 acres of land, with a small house, barn, shop and corn-house thereon, situated in New Haven aforesaid, and is the same premises on which the said Jacob Fuller lived at his decease; and paying the said administrator to sell all the aforesaid real estate (except the widow's dower,) together with the reversion of the widow's dower. Whereupon the court aforesaid doth appoint the first Monday of July 1841, for hearing and deciding on said petition, at the office of the Judge in said Bristol, and doth order that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of this order, containing the substance of said petition, three weeks successively in the People's Press, a newspaper printed at Middlebury in the County of Addison, previous to said first Monday of July, 1841.

Given under my hand at Bristol, in said district, this 1st day of June, 1841.

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

Notice.

I hereby certify that I have given my son Delwin S. Cotton his time, to transact business as if of lawful age, and that I neither claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HORACE COTTON,
Shoreham, May 21, 1841. 4:3w

To Lease.

AND possession given immediately, a part of the dwelling house in which the subscriber resides, on papermill street, together with a part of the garden and barn. The rooms will be sufficient for a small family.
E. K. CROSSMAN,
Middlebury, May 22, 1841. 3:3w

House for Sale.

A House and Lot lying on the road leading from the jail to Town Hill. Said house is pleasantly situated, and has about 1/2 an acre of Land attached to it—a good barn, wood shed and other conveniences. The above property will be sold cheap, as the owner is anxious to dispose of it immediately. Terms of payment made easy.
JAMES KENWORTHY,
Middlebury, June 1, 1841. 4:3w

Paints, Oil.

A Large assortment of Paints and Oil, for sale by
A. & W. S. JOHNSON,
May 31, 1841. 4

Bonnets.

FLORENCE BRAID, Straw and Palm Leaf Bonnets and Hoods, just received and for sale.
Z. BECKWITH.
May 31, 1841.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

BERMAN PERHAM, the Celebrated Traveling Clock Repairer and Razor Sharpener, formerly from Stow, Vt. now resides near the village of East Middlebury, Vt.

Mr. Perham, has cleaned and repaired nearly five thousand Clocks, and sharpened nearly eight thousand Razors, within fifteen years, having previously learned the trade in New York. Good recommendations on hand, from previous employers. Mr. Perham will attend to the valuable improvement of BRASS BOXING wooden Clocks, (new and old) for all who wish to have them done. Reader, if your clock is out of repair, please to send a line (Post Paid) to B. Perham, East Middlebury, and I will call and see you, and extra traveling fees to pay.

N. B. Reader, do not employ any one to repair your clock, who are destitute of good recommendations, especially young men who are new beginners. East Middlebury Vt., May 1, 1841. 1:1f

Estate of Augustus Munger.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of

AUGUSTUS MUNGER,
late of Whiting in said district, deceased, and all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto: And six months from the 26th day of May 1841 being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow of the deceased in Whiting, on the 4th Wednesday of July, September and November next.

HARMON STORRS, Comm'r.
JUSTUS F. BROWN, Com'r.

Dated at Whiting this 26th day of May 1841. 3:3w

Hats! Hats!!

4 Cases Mole Skin Hats,
2 " Brush
2 " White Wool Hats.
Just received and for sale by
A. & W. S. JOHNSON.
May 24, 1841. 4

Cloth caps.

A Large assortment of all kinds of boy's Cloth Caps, just received by
A. & W. S. JOHNSON.
May 24, 1841. 4

Groceries.

JUST received, for sale at the lowest prices by
A. & W. S. JOHNSON.
May 31, 1841. 4

Cloths, &c.

SUPER Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres. Also Vestings, Linnen and Cotton Drillings, Buffalo Cloth, Bangup Cord, Tickings, Bleached and Unbleached, Sheetings and Shirtings can be had Cheaper than ever, at the Auction and Commission Store.
Z. BECKWITH.
May 31.

Umbrellas.

4 Cases of Umbrellas, just received by
A. & W. S. JOHNSON.
May 24, 1841. 4

Powder.

25 Kgs Powder,
600 Canisters of superior article, for sale
A. & W. S. JOHNSON
May 24, 1841. 4

NEW GOODS